terrors.

THEY ALL WANT IN IT

Those Who Complain About the White House Are Singing Low Just Now.

IT'S JUST FINE ENOUGH

To Make the Statesmen Tear Their Hair to Be Its Occupant.

THE PRESIDENCY IS A SOFT SNAP.

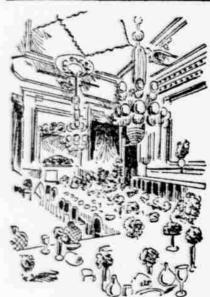
Pesides the Smary There Is \$100,000 for

Running Expenses.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 4. A great Presidental battle is at hand, and the White House is the medal to be awarded to the winner. Public men say the house is entirely too small, but I notice those who get in seldom want to get out, and all who are out are mighty anxious to get in. David Hill, bachelor as he is, thinks that Harrison's bed, which is six feet wide, would just suit him, and his frugal bachelor meal could be as well cooked on the great ranges of the White House kitchens as upon those of the Arlington Hotel, where he is stopping.

Mrs. Harrison says the house ought to have double the number of rooms it has



The State Dining Room.

now, but she has not yet persuaded the President to give it up at the close of his term, and as for Cullom, McKinley, Tom Reed and John Sherman, they are boiling their brains day and night to see if they cannot get the lease of the mausion for the next four years. It is the same with the leading Democratic candidates in all parts of the country. Boies, of Iowa, is ready to throw up his farm; Palmer, of Illinois, would resign from the Senate, and Gray, of Indians, thinks the White House would just fit him. It is the same with Grover Cleveland, and he knows all about it, for he spent his honeymoon there, and his wite knows the establishment from the kitchen to the attic.

The Presidency of the United States is worth more than most people suppose. They look upon the fat salary of \$50,000 a year which our Chief Executive gets as his sole revenue and every now and then some newspaper states that it costs all of this and more to keep up the establishment. I don't believe a word about it. Nearly every President saves money while he is in the White House and the extras which the President gets are nearly equal to his salary every year. He pays no rent in the first place and he has a turnished house free. He has nothing to lay out on light or heat, for Uncle Sam pays his gas bills and he can have a wood fire in every room in the house from morning till midnight and it will not coat him a cent. He has a grand conserva-tory for nothing and the choicest of flowers are cut and placed in his room and his tables decorated with roses in the middle of The country keeps up his library and he has as many servants as he can use. He never nee is to write a letter himself and his high-priced private secretary keeps the crowd away from him and he has sten-ographers and clerks at his beck and call. He never needs to open his own door and it he wishes to shave it will be strange it one Mansion cannot skilfully handle the razor. The stables which Uncle Sam has built him are as fine as many a house and his kitchens are supplied with copper cooking utensils and his laundry has stationary tubs

and patent washing machines. Running Expenses \$100,000 a Year. The cost of keeping up the White House, including the President's salary, is more than \$100,000 a year, and notwithstanding the official troubles of his position its occu-



The Manie Vestibule.

pant ought to be happy. I have seen many of the fine houses of the United States, but the White House has some advantages over all, and it ought to make a very comfortable Its rooms are all large and the ceil ings of the first floor must be nearly 20 feet high. The windows are big and the house is perfectly ventilated, and though there are said to be rats in the basement there is no damp or musty smell about it.

The grounds surrounding it are filled with old forest trees in which the birds are now singing their spring songs, and the back

yard, which contains many acres, is rolling and it has all the natural beauties of hill and hollow, and in the center of a wide stretch of velvety lawn there is a beautiful centain which casts up a spray of silver and diamonds into the face of the Washing ton sun, and the view from the rear of the mansion is one of the finest of the United States. Looking over a beautiful park you see the silvery Potomac winding in and out of its islands of green, and beyond it rise

the hills of Virginia already covered with

The White flouse as it Is. But let me give you a description of the White House in plain common sense words. The people really know but little about it, and the pictures published of it give only its outlines. It stands, you know, in front of a beautiful park, which, when Washing-

ton City was a village, was used as a race track but which is now full of fine old forest trees. There is a big iron fence fully ten feet high between the front yard and the street and the driveways which lead up to the front door are of the shape of a half meon, and pavements of flag as wide as the ordinary city sidewalk run along these to the porte cochere. This pavement is well the porte cochere. This pavement is well



In the Constructory kept but the asphalt is cracked in places and in summer it almost blisters your feet

under the sun.

The White House itself covers about one third of an acre. It is a long, low two-story building with a basement, which at the front is almost flush with the sidewalk and which at the back is level with the lawn and forms almost a third story to the mansion. You all know that the White House is of a dazzling, ghastly white, but it has not that rich, mellow tint of white marble, and its color is produced by white lead. The building is made of sandstone, and it has been painted again and again, until in some places, it is said, the white lead upon it is acquaitly a quarter of an tead upon it is actually a quarter of an inch thick. The building was modeled after a castle in Dublin, and with repairs the total cost of it to-day is something like \$2,000,000.

How to Get Into the House, The entrance to the mansion is worth a description. The porte cochere has a root upheld by great stone columns, each as big around as a flour barrel and it covers a stone platform or porch so large that it would turnish the foundation of the ordi-nary seaside cottage. In the middle of this porch, between two great windows are the front doors of the White House. These are double doors of highly polished walnut and into each door is set an oval piece of plate glass with panels of Mosaic glass about it, and through these the doorkeepers can see who wish to enter, and if they are dangerous cranks, can refuse to open the doors. In one of these door plates a card hangs. This card is made of tin and upon it in black let-

The White House is always closed to visitors after 2 P. M., and after this time if you have important matters and must see the President, you must use the doorbell. The doorbell is of bronze and like the doorknobs it was especially designed for the White House. These door-knobs are each as big around as a baseball and they have a screaming American eagle cut into each of their brass faces.

A Few Contrasts in Materials.

Passing these doors you come into the vestibule, and this is a vestibule with a capital V. It is so big that you could turn a wagon load of hay around in it without touching the walls, and the ceiling is so night it shines like the jewels of the palace of Monte Cristo. The floor is of Mosaic and these beauties come out in striking contrast to some of their surroundings. There is for instance at the further door of the vestibule, through which you pass to go to the President's office; a \$2 walnut um-brella stand, and the wood work of the room you see is grained to represent black walnut and is by no means genuine. Against the wall there are a couple of \$3 wicker chairs in which the messengers sit, for this room is for half the day public prop-

The parlors of the White House are on the ground floor, though there are enough rooms on the second floor to give a place for a sitting room, and the bed-rooms are so big and so airy and have such beautiful views that any ordinary mortal could sit in them without getting tired.

Biggest Parlor in the Country. Of the parlors below stairs only the East Room is shown to visitors, and it is here the President holds his noo receptions. This is perhaps the biggest parlor in the United States, and it is a wonder of magnificence. Its walls are of silver and gilt, and in them are set eight massive mirrors, each of which is as big as the tops of two billiard tables placed side by side, and your foot sinks almost up to the ankle in the rich vel-vet carpet which covers the floor. This room is 80 feet long and 40 feet wide and it takes more than 400 yards to carpet it.

The furniture is cushioned-not with excelsior-but with genuine hair, and it is covered with the finest of satin. This room is now lighted by electricity and there are in the neighborhood of a thousand incandescent lights in the mansion. The chandeliers in the East Room cost \$5,000 apiece, and each contains 6,000 pieces of the finest Bohemian glass. Historic paintings hang upon the walls, and the portraits which look down at you have cost Uncle Sam in the

neighborhood of \$25 an inch. Rooms Pap-red With Sat'n. Most of these parlors of the White House have been greatly improved since the Presi-dent was elected. The Blue Parlor has been redecorated by Tiffany, and the entire wall is now draped in a blue-gray silk fine aire's daughter, and this silk was made at Paterson, N. J. Silk curtains hang at the windows, and there is a dado about the lower part of the wall which is shand-painted, and the moldings are tinged with gold. The ceiling has been entirely worked over by Tiffany, and the chairs and so as are of gold upholstered in satin. The room has the same blue tint that it had before, but under the electric lights it looks far finer than it did when Dolly Madison used to receive within it and when Harriet Lane her

held her receptions.

In addition to this is the Red Parlor, which is furnished throughout in red and has fine furniture and many curious pieces of rare bric-a-brac. The Green Room has been redecorated and the pink of the peachblow and a touch of gilt has been added to it. The furniture is of gold and satin, and the long promenade corridor with een made more beautiful than ever. Th Blue, Red and Green Rooms open into this corridor and also the East Room, Conserva-tory and State Dining Room.

Put Ten Thousand in One Room. I don't know how much it cost to furnish it, but you may get some idea of the money spent on the fixing up of the White House by the fact that the decorations and the refitting of the East Room during this administration are said to have cost more than rant woman who would object to such furnishings, and the wives of the various can-didates will not need to bring any pieces rom their homes in order to help out the

White House. This is equally so as to the dinner table grangements. Mrs. Harrison has improved the looks of the State Dining Room, and the private dining room is good enough for any family. The State Dining Room is an immense apartment and on the nights of State dinners it now blazes with electric

rays. It has perhaps the most beautiful marble mantels in America, which were carved in Italy, and which have great mirrors above them. Its big table will seat 50, and Uncle Sam has supplied the President with enough chins to dine hundreds and have a change of plates at as many courses as you will find at the swell dinners of the Chinese. It is note to drink out of of the Chinese. It is nice to drink out of cut glass and eat even your buckwheat cakes and sausage on Dresden plates and drink your coffee out of the finest of Hav-

American Chins on the Table.

It was Hayes who bought the Haviland set of chins for the White House and Mrs. Harrison has added to the chins closet a new set of American chins which will compare with the finest products of Europe or the Far East. The designs for this chins were made by an American artist. Among the articles in it are an especial oyster plate service, a dozen soup plates, 12 fish plates, a dinner service of a dozen pieces with a platter, and 12 plates each for the game course and the dessert. There are after-dinner coffee cups and saucers, teacups and saucers and other pieces all elaborately and appropriately decorated. American China on the Table,

ristely decorated.

The next President will wipe his mouth with the finest of damask linen and Uncle Sam furnishes the napkins and table cloths for the ruler of his nephews. The napkins used at the White House at State dinners are almost as big as table cloths and they shine like silk and they are very heavy and thick. The glass used in the White House is cut glass, and whether one wants to drink out of the water golder or the homogeneous out of the water goblet or the champagne glass, or wishes to end his dinner with a pony of brandy, he can have his esthetic soul delighted by a vessel as white as the purest diamond and as thin as an egg shell, and as he looks into it he will see the American seed as water as the control of the seed of the control of the will see the American seed on the seed of the control of the will see the American seed on the seed of the control of the will see the American seed on the seed of ican eagle engraved upon its side.

Shopping at Uncle Sam's Expense, Nearly every President buys new linen for the White House, and one of the pleasures of the next first lady of the land will be the shopping which she can do at Government expense in replenishing the linen and china closets of her establishment. linen and china closets of her establishment. She will not have the pleasure of doing her own marketing. That is out of fashion now, though President Harrison's grandfather used to start out every morning and walk to Georgetown, and pick out the choicest cuts for his own table. The President now has a steward, and I don't suppose that either Mr. or Mrs. Harrison have any idea of what they are going to eat before

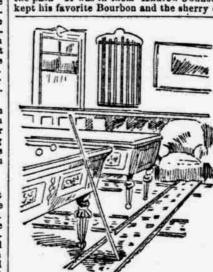
idea of what they are going to eat before they sit down to the table.

The cooking is all done in the basement, and Mrs. Harrison has had the whole lower part of the establishment renovated. The kitchen is now tiled both as to floor and as to the dado of the side walls. When she came in she found that there were three rotten wooden floors placed one on top of the other, and she had these taken out and these tiled floors put in their place on a basis of concrete. The laundry of the White House is a very fine one, and all of

A Word About the Conservatory. It must take nearly half an acre of glass to cover the flowers of the White House conservatory. It keeps two men busy all the time to take care of it, and the finest of all kinds of flowers from orchids to roses all kinds of nowers from orchids to roses are continually in bloom here. There are broad India rubber plants which are worth from \$50 to \$100 spiece, and there are some flowers which are absolutely worth their weight in gold. Ou the night of a White House dinner or reception the whole mansion is decorated with flowers, and at one state dinner not long along there was a floral piece on the table which used 8,000 flowers in its making. At a dinner to the Supreme Court 2,000 flowers were used to make a temple of justice, and at the last diplomatic reception the mantels of the parlors were banked up with flowers, and at another time they were covered with im-mense double tulips rising out banks of

There are many odd things about the White House. There is a very nice billiard room down in one corner of the basement, which if the next President can handle the cue, will give him a fair chance to play with his Cabinet when the good people high that the man who drove the wagon could stand up and his head would not think they are discussing the affairs of state, graze it. At the back of it is a wall of the finest of glass Mosaic. It is made of precious which can be properly stocked for a consid-

The White House Wine Closets These closets have seen good liquors in he past. It was in them Andrew Johnson kept his favorite Bourbon and the sherry of



The White House Billiard Room

which he was so fond. Here John Tyler stored away his Jamaica rum and the Ma deira which he imported himself, trading ship loads of corn from his Virginia plantation for it, and it was here that Thomas Jefferson had bottled up the \$11,000 worth of champagne and other liquors which he served up while he was in the White House. Jefferson spent more on liquors than any other President on record, but Arthur was noted for his fine wines, and Andrew Jackson spent a pretty penny on punch during

In the President's business office you will find a half dozen clerks, and you can reach out your finger and touch any part of the world. There is a telegraph operator whose key is connected with the cable and tele-graph wires of the United States, and there is a clerk who does but little else than at-tend to the newspapers, and the President all the leading journals are to found here. In one large room there are a number of clerks and among these is Colonel Crook, the cashier of the White House, and there are numerous typewriters and other emloyes. There is an elevator in the White House, and, all in all, the old mansion is packed full of interesting things.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE CZAR'S QUEER SUIT,

It Is Nothing More Thin a Homespun, and

the Colors Lichen and Indigo. Suffalo Enquirer.] The Czar of all the Russias has had made for him a rather queer suit, nothing less than a suit of homespun tweed. The cloth is of the usual Highland kind-a homely looking tartan, in which the prevailing colors are lichen and indigo. The Czar gave the order for the suit because his father, the late Czar, had for nurse a Ross or Mull girl named Catherine McKinnon, who by some stroke of luck found her way into the imherself to her royal employers that recollections of her services remain in the family to this day. So it happened that the Czar ordered the Mull-spun tweed suit woven within a few miles of the cot where Catherine McKinnon spent her childhood. Had Catherine lived in an earlier age she might have been Czarina and the mother, not the nurse of emperors, for the great Catherine was of as lowly an origin as this cotter girl

Way be pestered with roaches, bedbugs, etc., when Bugne will banish them sternally? 25 cents at all dealers.

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CARPETS IN AMERICA.

Statistics Showing the Remarkable Growth of the Industry.

Curing Mercurial Poisoning by Iodide of Potassium and Milk.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CAOUTCHOUC.

APPARATUS FOR PREVENTING SMOKE

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) A remarkable growth has taken place in the carpet industry in this country during the last 30 years. In 1860 the hand loom was in its prime throughout Kensington, where the power loom was looked upon more as an experimental curiosity than a practical aid to labor. Usually the employe worked side by side with his weaver, who earned good wages and was as much respected among his neighbors as a high-class merchant now is Skilled Englishmen. Scotchmen and Irishmen all found ready employment and a prompt return for their labor. The total number factories in the United States was 213, but the product amounted to only about 13,000,-000 yards, valued at nearly \$8,000,000, an increase of 2,500,000 over the output in 1850. In 1870 the number of factories was only increased by three, but the amount of the product swelled to 32,000,000 yards, valued at about \$22,000,000, with an invested capital of \$12,500,000. Wages on hand looms began to decrease owing to the competition of the power looms. In 1882 the capital invested in the industry was upward of \$25,000,000, involving 340 establishments (including many small concerns not

cent; in capital 20 per cent, and in the num-ber of employes 8 per cent, the latter mainly an increase in the number of fe-males employed, rendered possible by the introduction of the power foom. Wages had increased 20 per cent.

In 1890 a considerable change was found.
Hand looms had practically disappeared, and the factories, though numbering only about 150, had been greatly enlarged, and ran, in the aggregate, something over 8,000 power looms. The total output in that year was about 85,000,000 yards (excluding moquettes), valued at over \$54,000,000, which, with the \$3,000,000 worth of moquette, made only in New York and Massachusetts, brought the grand total to \$57,000,000. Of the 85,000,000 yards 47 were ingrain, 2014 tapestry (brussels and velvet), and 17 body brussels and wilton. Philadelphia produces over half of this, 46,000,000 yards, valued at \$29,000,000; New York, 19,000,000, valued at \$13,500,000, and Massachusetts, 13,500,000 yards, valued at \$10,000,000. The cheapening of the product and the consequent increase in the per capita consumption, which is tenfold greater than in 1860, is the direct result of improvements in machinery. Fine tapestries and brussels can now be obtained at the former cost of the rudest ingrain.

The enormous product, 85,000,000 yards, is consumed entirely at home, making a per capita consumption of nearly a yard and a half, far more than in any foreign country. The standard of carpet designs has vastly improved of late years. Designers' wages range from \$10 to \$20 per week, and a good design will sell all the way from \$20 to \$50.

estimated increase in the number of factor ies from 1850 to to 1880 was over 80 per

A Steam Tree Feller. According to a London technical ingreal a tree feller and gross-cut saw of exceptional merit is now on the market. The new tool e fixed to any tree and ready for in less than two minutes. As the smaller ize, which will fell trees up to four feet in diameter at the butt, weighs less than four nundred weight, it can readily be carried bout by four men. It works with incredible rapidity, sawing down an oak or elm tree three feet in diameter in less than five minutes, and with a gang of four men one machine will easily fell eight trees, aver-aging 30 inches in diameter, in an hour, inluding the time occupied in moving and xing. As the machine will work in any ixing. position it can be used to fell trees growing on slopes, and by simply shifting the work-ing parts into another frame it becomes an excellent cross-cut saw for cutting logs to any length as they lie on the ground. All the working parts are simple, and any inteligent man can apply the instructions sup-

The machine consists of a steam cylinder of small diameter, having a long stroke at-tached to a light wrought iron frame upon which it is arranged to pivot on its center, the pivoting motion being worked by a hand wheel turning on a worm, which gears into a quadrant cast on the back of the cyl-The saw is fixed direct to the end the piston rod, which is made to travel in a line by guides, and the teeth saw are of such a form as to cut only during saws as long as nine feet or ten feet can be worked without any straining apparatus or guide, as its own cut is sufficient to guide the saw in a straight line through the tree, and as the teeth offer no resistance to the ontward stroke all possibility of the saw buckling is avoided. The machine is supplied with steam at a high pressure from mall portable boiler, through a strong flexible steam pipe; and as this may be of con-siderable length, the boiler may remain in one place until the machine has cut down all the trees with a radius that is determined by the length of the pipe. The ground cleared by the tree feller can be left absolutely level, for by simply removing a sod 414 inches thick the saw works on the ground line, and consequently the stumps do not obstruct the passage of carts, etc. The smaller sized machines will cut down almost any ordinary tree, but a larger size is made equal to the felling of trees of six

Antidote for Mercurial Polsonine Employes in certain departments of incandescent lamp factories, and in other in- secret is an open one. It is so easy to learn dustries in which mercury is extensively that it lies all neglected by the wayside, employed, will rejoice in the discovery of while they who would give their dearest an effective antidote for mercury poisoning. Mercury and its compounds are universally known to have a most injurious influence on the human system, and the shake, the shortness of breath, the sickening pallor, the listlessness and semi-stupification operators who are daily subjected to its fumes are saily familiar to those councied with the pump rooms of lamp factories. Much has been done to improve the health of the workmen by means of ventilation and improved machinery and pumps, but still the evil exists to a serious extent. Slight cases are usually and quickly cured by change of air or of work, but if not taken in

time the trouble may end fatally.

It is not always, however, that a work-man can afford either to take change of air or turn his hand to a new employment, and here the new remedy comes in. Some four here the new remedy comes in. Some four years ago one of the partners of a large Parisian incandescent lamp manufacturing firm became salivated while experimenting with mercury pumps, and he cured himself completely by means of small doses of iedide of potassium dissolved in milk. He next administered similar doses to some workmen in his lamp factory, who were confering from mercury potagoing, and they workmen in his tamp lactory, who were suffering from mercury poisoning, and they quickly and completely recovered. In his present factory, into which he moved a year ago, there has not been a single case of salivation, and this exemption is attributed to the fact that does of iodide have been continuously administered to the workmen. Men from other factories have been taken in who on entering exhibited the characteristic signs of mercury poisoning, and who recovered forthwith. The daily dose supplied by the firm to each man is 25 grammes of the crystallized salt, dissolved in about 400 cubic centimeters of milk. It has been suggested that an improvement in practice would be to increase the dose in aummer, when come of the supplications much more free when cases of salivation are much more frequent, and to diminish it during the cooler months of the year, but the present method appears to meet all requirements, and the distressing malady is now robbed of its

New Land Cleaning Machine A novel way of promoting the fertiliza-tion of land by the utilization of its weed growth is adopted in a new land eleaning machine. The principle of the machine is to root up all the weeds, scrub, etc., and pass them at once through a double blast fire by means of a traveling engine. The frame is mounted on four traveling wheels and carries a small steam engine, on the right of which is a blower. On its left is a brick hearth, fitted in an iron frame, which forms a fire retainer. The weeds are conducted to the fire by a gradual incline, and after they have passed through a fire reducted to the fire by a gradual incline, and after they have passed through a fire retainer, which is kept at an intense heat by the blast of the blower, they are deposited on the soil. The engine, with which, it is claimed, from four to eight acres a day can be cleaned, can be had from six to eight horse-power, and, with the machine, requires two men when in corrations.

quires two men when in operation. Burning Glasses in Store Windows. A chemical journal warns pharmacists and all others who have occasion to display anything in the nature of a lens in their windows that, as the season changes, the sun's rays may fall directly into windows which they did not reach during the winter. and therefore it would be well to bear in mind the possibility of fire being kindled through this agency, and take precautions accordingly. That the show globes in a druggist's window are capable of acting as "burning glasses" is proved by one case in which the woodwork of a window was effectually charred by the sunlight concen-trated on it through a globular show bottle.

Substitute for Caoutchouc. A recent investigation of the solid products which result from the oxidation of drying oils shows that the absorption of oxygen produced new fatty acids and an insoluable oxy-compound termed "linoxin." This material swells up on boiling with acetone or acetic ether, forming an elastic mass, and in other respects resembles caoutchouc. On the strength of this discovery it is believed that from oxidized oil a material that would make a good substitute for caoutchous could be obtained,

The Prevention of Smoke,

The latest system of smoke prevention involves the use of the combined apparatus of If many of the forms of a man's costume two inventors. One invention consists of are wrong from the æsthetic standard, some fireclay arches through which the combined air and gasses are passed, and which, becom-ing incandescent, cause the smoke to be consumed. The other principle is the in-duction of a low pressure current of air by means of steam jets, and the two devices combined give a very good result, more especially when applied to steam boilers.

Foreign Bodies in the Throat, An English navy surgeon cites an old method of removing foreign bodies from the throat, such as pieces of meat or other solid food, as one of the best-known means of effecting the desired result. This simple mode of relief is to blow forcibly into the ear. Powerful reflex action is thus excited, during which the foreign body is expelled from the trachea.

Paste for Razor Strops. The manufacturers of razor strops have always taken greet care to keep secret the nature of the composition used in the manufacture of their special commodity. This material is now declared to be composed of coke, ground to an impalpable powder, made into a paste with fat and perfumed with an ethercal oil.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Efforts of the Decimal Association to Inte duce It in England.

The new Decimal Association, whose headquarters are at Botolph House, Eastcheap, London, has memorialized the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education on the advisability of taking an important step in connection with the introduction of the metric system in this country. The May examinations of the Science and Art Department are known through the length and breadth of the land, and much has been done by means of these examinations to popularize and extend technical study. The memorial which has been presented recommends that in certain of the science examinations, alternative questions be given in future, based on the metric avater of measurement, which may be taken at the

option of the candidate in lieu of questions based on feet and inches. In this way, the large and intelligent class of candidates for certificates of the Department will be induced to learn the metric system. The Committee of Council on Education has already ordered that the principles of this system should be taught in the higher standards of all elementary schools; and one of the steps taken by the School Board of London and other towns in consequence of this order has been to furnish the pupil teachers and advanced scholars with boxwood rules, having a decimalized inch scale and a metric scale in juxtaposition. In addition to this, colored wall charts of the metric weights and measures are used, and in this way the ris-ing generation will to a great extent be prepared for the introduction of these reights and measures which is expected in

THE SECRET OF FASCINATING.

Fill Your Heart With Good Will and Prac tice the Best Manners.

t. Joseph. Mo., Gazette. 1 Doubtless thousands of young people, and not a small number of old ones, wish every day of their lives that they could learn the secret of fascinating others by means of their graceful, exquisite manners. The

treasure to find it pass by unknowing. It is only this: Fill you heart with good will to everybody and then practice at all times the best manners you know, particularly at home. If you begin at home this charming manner will, so to speak, get settled on you and never leave you. Be just as polite to your sister as you would to your best girl. Strive to gain the good will of mother, father and brothers and sisters and children exactly as you strive to gain good will abroad.

There is no place for practicing manners like the home circle; no place, permit one to say, where it will be so appreciated. It will be a cultivation of heart, mind and body, this endeavor to feel nothing but affection for the home people and treat them as though they were worthy of as much consideration at your hands as if they were the President and his family. So they are worthy. Then from the home will float out around you those sweet, magnetic influences which will draw the hearts of all mankind

It Is Good.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first eatch cold. It is good when your cold is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold 25 dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedman & Friedman, druggists Minne-Stedman & Friedman, druggists, Minne-sots Lake, Minn. WSu

MEN DRESS IN TASTE.

As a Rule Their Costumes Are Ahead of Women's in This Respect.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A NOVELTY

The Utility of the Necktie Is the Secret of Its Appearance.

SUITS THAT ARE PROPER JUST NOW

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.) Some special study of men's costume forces the unexpected conclusion that in certain points the average man is dressed in better taste than 50 the average woman. This inference sounds surprising in view of and bell hats, but it is not meant to apply to

proportion and color inside the prescribed shapes. A Tre Must Be Use til. The reason for it is plain enough. A man's garments are imited to a few pieces, whose general form and colors are practically fixed, so that there is nothing for the artistic tailor to do but to labor at improving these forms and in making certain low-toned colors harmonize more and more agreeably. The man's costumer does not have his energies dissipated in devising a novelty for each new pattern, but his force is directed season

refinements of line.



the patterns already in hand. Thus it is that the best dress of men reaches an elegance that the dress of few women attain. of them are right, and all have had infinite, though sometimes misdirected, pains be stowed on them.

The Definition of a Novelty.

It speaks worlds for the situation to note what a slight change in men's wear is called a novelty. The tailors are at present saving that the latest English fad for morning coats is undressed worsted. This is only variety in the finish of cloth. It takes something as startling as an electric shock to be accounted a novelty in a woman's wardrobe. The fashionable materials for wardrooe. The fashionable materials for lounge suits are rough faced Scotch and English tweeds, in pronounced checks and fine stripes; tropical worsted suitings and the undressed worsted just mentioned, cheviots also, that are in a wide wale popu-lar clays, serges in blue and black, and homespuns in the lightest tints of all

Trouserings to go with these are in nar-row stripes and fine checks. Extremely light or extremely dark shades are chosen in preference to medium ones.

For top coats there are two distinct styles. The covert coat, in Venetians and in covert coatings, in all the shades of tan, made very same without facing. It is lined throughout with silk. The alternative coat reaches below the knee, and is made of fine whip-cord, light weight kersey, cheviot or angola, in gray, light tan, blue or black. It is lined with silk taced to the edge; the seams are plain and the collar is of the same ma-

The Styles in Morning Coats.

For morning coats diagonals and cork-screws have been almost cast aside. In their place are used angolas, fine twills and cheviots, all in extremely soft finish. They are made longer than usual in both waisi seams are plain and the edges are finished



Bl use Sui' and Cours or Tuzedo Coat. with either narrow single stitching or a fine

silk cord. The preferred vest is singlepreasted with a notch collar. For evening dress at watering places will For evening dress at watering places will be seen often, in place of the swallow tail, the Cowes or Tuxedo coat, known to the trade as the sacque poat with shawl roll. We give a picture of this coat. The collar is faced with heavy corded silk. This is the coat for wearing which, on a full dress occasion. Berry Wall was some time ago ejected from a hotel drawing room. The coat has made headway since, but is considered only an elegant demi-dress.

Outing suits are of light weight cheviots with a line stripe of color, or of plaid home-

with a line stripe of color, or of plaid home-spun. The sack coat is somewhat loose fit-ting and without lining. The shirt is of fancy-colored cheviot or Oxford cloth. Such shirts have the collar and cuffs laun-dered stiff, and the bosom soft. Sashes will hardly be worn this season. They become hardly be worn this season. They became too popular last y ar to suit fastidious men. Belts will take their place.

A blouse outing suit, as illustrated, is a regular plaited white sash with belt passing under the plaits. The breeches reach just over the knees. Figure shirt, ribbed woo stockings, canvas shoes and soft felt hat complete this dress. The Whole Suit . like Now.

It has long been the fashion to make the trousers contrast in color and material with the cost and vest, but far more elegance attained when the whole suit is alike; for, however utility may be served by the division, the refined eye is displeased by seeing the body cut in two pieces.

The full-crowned derby with flat brim and narrow end is the newest morning hat, though a few New York bankers and brokers wear the silk hat to business. Gloves are plain-backed this season, which is an im-

provement, and cames must be of natural wood, though they may at option have a trace of silver trimming. Long and horn handles are used also, and the ultra stick is called the "Prince of Wales Grook." About neckwear volumes might be writ-ten. It is a detail, but yet it is the objective point of the dress. A great deal of it that is popular is ugly, and for reasons which can be easily demonstrated. The best you can do, gentlemen, with the limited material you allow yourselves, is to wear the straight collar with rolled over, or broken, points—fashion makes it high this season—and either the straight tie or the flowing

Ascot scarf.
There are other collars and other ties, but let us have a look at them. A Turn-Down Collar on a Woman,



The Ou'mony and Platd Chevist Sack. it is a hard inclined plane, that does not fall in with the lines of the body, but swears at them all, and cuts straight toward the neck with a threat of decapitation. Now a woman, when she wears a turn-over collar, has it fashioned in such a way that its lines flow with the adjacent lines of the throat and shoulder. At least she does except when in an occasional fit of abberration she tries to imitate man. Here her taste proves the superior. Don't scoff at this stricture,

the superior. Don't scoff at this stricture, dear gentlemen, and say that you hate the pretty. If you do, in such dislike I bear you company. But this is not a question of the pretty, but solely of harmonious relations, a thing that you hold to be vastly important in other matters.

As to ties. The four-in-hand is the most popular, but let it alone, friends. There are several things the matter with it. In the first place a sailor knot, which it virtually is, pre-supposes something to be strongly fastened, and no one will pretend that the linen collar has any look of being held together by this tie. It is too hopelessly moulded, and the tie is too evidently useless. It is lined and interlined, so that it looks swollen, or like a finger done up in a bandage, and has not even the grace of prebandage, and has not even the grace of pre-tended use.

tended use.

The appearance of use is the test of a tie, and this quality is manifested by the puckers of the cloth as they pass into the knot and emerge again. But what demented brain originated the idea of a stuffed tie?

Evidently it is intended for pure show. But what a show! It has no beauty; it makes a straight line down the front of the shirt and convex the head to look as if held moon.

causes the head to look as if held upon stick, like a harlequin's wand.

The Utility of a Pin. Now, into this tie if you fasten an ornamental pin, you complete an effect that is abominable beyond redemption. The pin is useless and you cannot place it anywhere on the tie to make it look anything but superfluous. If this tie says anything at all, it proclaims itself securely fastened, and the pin if there is there for show and show alone; and therefore, though worn by the most fastidious man, it cannot be anything but vulgar. Take time to think about this,

It is significant to note that at present every man of fashion ties his own cravat, and takes care that the tie shows the wearer's manipulation of it. This seems to be a movement toward getting rid of the stiffness that makes the ordinary four-inhand so ugly, and is an indication of grow-

The white four-in-hand, somewhat narrow, is seen often on young men of the Stock Exchange, but men of taste do not in general wear white ties in the morning. The flowing ascot is the fashionable scart. It is tied into the smallest knot possible and below the knot is spread out over much space. One might think this knot necessitates a narrow tie, but on the contrary the tie is of extraordinary width, but of very soft silk, and this is the secret of the fishionable ascot. One needs to pay about \$1 50 for a tie to get the best effect. Dark and rich colors are fashionable. The straight tie is much worn by fashionable men of re-finement. From the standpoint of taste it is one of the best ties made. It does not carry the eye up and down the axis of the body as the four-in-hand does, and asks attention alone to the knot, as a tie should.

With black clothes may be agreeably worn ties having black grounds and lines and figures of color, and colors so broken may have considerable brightness. With tan clothes a black tie looks well; red with tan makes too warm a combination; but if one must have color with tan choose a very much mixed, low tone green, one that verges on citron. ADA BACHE-CONE.

ROABING, CRACKLING AND BUZZING.

Catarrh of the Middle Ear. Catarrh of the middle ear, even after serious deafness has been produced, is curable by a faithful use of Pe-ru-na. Mr. Frederick Bierman, of McComb City, Miss., had chronic catarrh very badly for many years. The disease finally passed up the eustachian tube into the middle ear, and had almost destroyed his hearing. He has

been taking Pe-ru-na but a short time, and his catarrh is very much better, and he hears again as well as anyone.

Mr. W. D. Stokes, Baton Rouge, La.,
writes: 'I had chronic catarrh very badly,
noise in the ears, and nearly deaf. I used your Pe-ru-na secording to directions and am now well; can hear the tick of a watch ten feet. Your Pe-ru-na is a wonderful

Mr. J. W. McRobert, of Mason, Mich., box 156, writes February 25, 1891: "My wife had been afflicted with catarrh of the head for fifteen years, and was cured by taking three bottlee of Pe-ru-na."

The custachian tubes are small tubes, about two inches long, leading from the upper and back part of the throat to the middle ear. If anything happened to obstruct the eustachian tubes hearing is very much impaired, it not entirely destroyed. Caturrh of the throat most commonly fol-lows up these little ducts to the middle ear, thickening their mucous linings so as to completely or partially close them up, producing partial deafness. The roaring and crackling sounds which catarrh subjects so requently complain of is due to the spread

of catarrh of these tubes.

Pe-ru-na is the best, if not the only, emedy that will cure these cases. Taken regularly according to the directions on the ottle the symptoms gradually dist until a complete cure is the result. In some cases it takes months to effect a cure, while

in others only weeks are required.

Colds, coughs, bronchitis, sere throat and pleurisy, are all catarrhal affections, and consequently are quickly curable by Pe-ru-na. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na is accompanied by full directions for use, and is kept by most druggists. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not already keep it. A pamphlet on the cause and cure of all catarrial diseases and consumption sent free to any address by the Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

been troubled with rhoumatism for a long time. He says Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured him and that the Balm has no equal. Honeeker Bros., Loraine, O. One application will relieve the pain, 50-cent ottles for sale by druggists. WSu

Don't allow your house to become overrun with roaches, bedbugs, etc. Clean them out with Bugine; it never fails. 20 cts.

Emperor William Is the World's Most Elaborately Dressed Man.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SKIN-TIGHT.

Tailors and Shoemakers Fear the Eccentric Monarch's Temper.

CAN MAKE HIS TOILET IN EIGHT MINUTES

COBRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 BERLIN, May 23 .- The wardrobe of no modern sovereign has attracted more attention than that of the German Emperor. On all his recent travels, wherever he went, he became conspicuous by his continual change of dress. Of course, the Emperor has oftener the occasion to change his costume than an ordinary mortal. He might arrive, for instance, in Kiel, the chief German port of war, in traveling costume, review the marine in the uniform of a German admiral, then visit the various schools in civilian dress, dine on a foreign man-of-war in the uniform of an admiral of its nationality and in the evening give a reception in some gala dress. The Emperor is known to have made as many as 10 or 12 changes in 18 hours. Those who have become acquainted with the fact do not know whether to excuse it as a whim or attribute it to extreme nervousness. That his wardrobe under these circumstances has reached gigantic dimensions is easy enough to understand. It contains at present over 1.000 dresses. They are divided into six classes:

The Emperor's Different Costumes, 1. Military costumes, including all the different uniforms of the highest ranks of the German army, with a collection of modern swords which has hardly its equal in

Germany.

2. Court dresses, under which category all the dresses for great ceremonies are classiled excepting the coronation robes with scepter and crown, which are taken care of specially. It includes also the uniforms of all the different orders, like the order of the Black Eagle, of the Garter, etc., as also

the Black Eagle, of the Garter, etc., as also the costume for the Torchlight Polonaise at great festivals, which is entirely of slik with kneepants and gartered hose.

3. Civilian dresses, among which the dress suits and high colored walking costumes of English cut play a leading part: it contains, besides every piece of dress that is worn by fashionable men at present, with the exception of a dressing grown which the Emperor never wears. He rarely uses fine smoking jackets. To this category also belong the incognito dresses and the Free Mason's costume.

incognito dresses and the Free Mason's costume.

4. Sport dresses, which include bathing, riding, driving, sleighing and skating costumes and then the large number of hunting costumes from the Tyrolese to the Russian fur gear for bear hunting.

5. Dresses of courtesy contain all the uniforms of foreign regiments whose honorary chief he is, besides all the costumes he is obliged to don in visiting foreign courts, it being a custom on such occasions for the visitor to appear in the host's favorite costume and vice versa at the first meeting. Even Chinese and Japanese court dresses are not forgotten. The only national court costume he has not worn is the French. Of all these costumes a duplicate exists in case of an accident,

6. Underwear and minor articles.

Minor Essentials of His Tollet.

Minor Essentials of His Toilet. There are 12 dozen of every piece of underwear, and of socks and handkerchiefs no less than 50 dozen. As he does not care for silk, his underwear is of merino, with the exception of the socks, which are of silk. His handkerchiefs are of batiste, and as a rule he uses them but once. A number of embroiderers are employed all the year

or embroiderers are employed all the year round to make the initials, etc.

As he is not fond of jewelry his wardrobe only contains a limited selection of cuff buttons and studs, all in gold and diamonds. The number of gloves, on the contrary, is very large; there are chamois gloves for driving, beaver for riding, dogskin, white lambskin and the innumerable white kid gloves for uniforms that are worn but onca tinctly different color to the suit.

eldom used, and, strange to say, the um brellas are but three in number, which have been kept closed so long that they would surely appear streaked if opened accidentally. The Emperor never uses one as he has really no opportunity, either riding or driving out, and then generally in And who has the care of this gigantie

wardrobe? A special system of manage-ment has been introduced, which has been so well regulated to its smallest details that it works like a clock. The marshal of his domestic affairs superintends the wardrobe. It is his duty to make himself acquainted the Emperor, who is in no way an inventive mind in fashions, and rather follows other authorities, choosing what he deems best.

Likes Tight-Fitting Clothes, The Emperor, however, has decided likes and dislikes. Everything must be tightly fitting; the trousers scarcely touch the boots; he has also a great aversion for the short overcoats and narrow, pointed shoes. When he was invited by the Emperor of Austria to hunt in the Tyrolese mountains, he gave the order for several suits worn by the Tyrolese mountaineers. The remarked to the Emperor that, although His Majesty could boast of a well-built figure, he would not look to advantage in the tight-fitting knee-breeches, mountain shoes and gaiters, leaving the knee bare, of the Tyrolese. To which the Emperor brusquely replied: "Don't trouble yourself

shout my taste. If I order a thing, it means that it has to be done." All the leading tailors of the larger cities offer their services with the greatest inducements, and are triumphant if they get at least one order, as it entitles them, after filling it satisfactorily, to the right of advertising themselves: "Tailor to His Majhimself takes the Emperor's measure, not only for costumes but also for shoes, gloves and hats, providing for any changes that might have taken place in his majesty sigure. For boots and shoes (slippers he never wears) the annual expenses amount to 20,000 marks. They are made by the pest shoemakers and bear on the soles, like every other piece of his dress, except the incognito costumes, the Hohenzollern coat of arms.

They Fear Wilhelm's Temper, As the Emperor very easily loses his temper in matters concerning his toilet, the shoemakers are in continual fear that one or the other might not fit perfectly well the first time, which would undoubtedly result in their iosing their high customer.

He never stays more than a week in a place, so his costumes are stowed away in rosewood and ebony chests, in the care of two valets, the body servants of the Emperor, one of whom is an old man and has been in the service of the Emperor since the latter was a little boy, so is perfectly acquainted with his idiosyncrasics. The valets have a number of servants

under them, who dust the clothes, clean the shoes and polish the swords and buttons, which in the uniforms are all pure gold. Special care is devoted to the galor epaulettes, which are always covered with

Excepting hair dressing and shaving, the Emperor has no immediate use of assistance in dressing. A toilet table, covered with an army of tools, a collection of bottles and glasses of old Bohemia, little in-struments, files, nail polishers, curved, straight and pointed seissors, most of them in ivory and silver, accompanies him on all his travels. Besides keeping these in order the valet has to lay out every article of dress ready and arranged in a certain order in which the Emperor is used to don them. He dresses with great rapidity, never taking more than 20 minutes to his toilet in the morning, and is known to have made an

entire change in eight minutes. C. SADARICHI HARTMANN Wz pack, hanl, store, ship, repair, refinish wau Haugh & Keenan, 33 Water street.